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Prevalence of Micro-organisms Found in Cervical and Vaginal Cytologic Scraps

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Cervico-vaginal cytology, or cervical cytology, has been the main method of detection and prevention of cervical cancer and studies the exfoliated cells of the squamocolumnar junction, as well as the detection of premalignant and malignant lesions, as well as the presence of pathogenic microorganisms. For the susceptibility to infections by carcinogenic viruses. **Objective:** The purpose of this work is to elucidate the frequency with which the microorganism is present in the cervico-vaginal cytology, providing an explanatory view of it. **Methodology:** This is a descriptive study of the type of bibliographic review on the subject, based on scientific articles published in the years 2000 to 2013 and journals indexed in the following databases SCIELO and Google academic, comparing the information from these sources comparatively of research. **Results and Discussion:** The vast majority of etiologic agents that can be found in the Pap smear. Among the microorganisms transmitted by sexual contact, such as *Trichomonas vaginalis*, which is also an infection frequently seen in pre-drugs, represents about 10 to 15% of the causes of vaginal discharge, *Candidasp*, corresponding to 58.54%; *Gardnerellavaginalis* (13.41%) *Chlamydiasp*, corresponding to 4.88%, *Actinomycespp* 16.1%, *Mobiluncussp* 2.0% **Conclusion:** As shown, it is inferred that a wide range of microorganisms can be identified in cervico-vaginal cytology, it is concluded that a significant portion of microorganisms can be analyzed through the Papanicolau method, being an important tool to detect agents of great clinical interest.

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